(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2931.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1803.

From the AMERICAN:

BY REQUEST.

*Messrs. Pechin and Frailey,*

THE lengthy publication in your paper of the 23d ultimo, of A Friend to Candour; *from the different constructions the writer appears to have held, with every member of the executive council,* must be considered as at least authorised by those gentlemen: certainly its decent exterior is well contrasted with the significant threats, and quaint remarks of the Spectator, who has also addressed the public against the governor, in your paper of the 25th.

Both these writers assume as a fact, that the original publication of a *Civil Officer*, in the Anti-Democrat, was the act of the governor. It is understood that when the letters of the governor and the council to the legislature, and some mutilated extracts from the proceedings of that body, had appeared in this and other papers, the governor was requested by a friend to commit to writing, *the substance of his verbal address to the members of both houses*; this was hastily done, but that it was substantially correct (which is all it professes to be) is fully established, by the evidence of the council themselves; and here the public will naturally reflect, that if the governor and council differ as to facts, known only to themselves, the governor is precluded from all testimony but his own, or that of his opponents: natural reason would reject either as conclusive, and it is only from a comparative view of both statements, that *a satisfactory inference can be deduced.* The facts and reasoning of the Civil Officer will, it is believed, be avowed by the governor, but as to its publication in the Anti-Democrat, (a prominent feature of accusation with both these writers,) it was no more the act of that officer, than it was the act of the *Friend to Candour*, or of his friend the *Spectator*—although it is now asserted from authority, that the governor had no intimation where the publication would appear, until he saw it in print; yet he must have then perceived the propriety of his friend's selection of that paper, and considered its insertion as a mark of candour in its editor, *who had just before published an overflowing and virulent invective against him on the same subject.* If other federal printers have republished the vindication, they have certainly, not neglected the abuse; it is believed that they have never spared him; and in this solitary instance, their bitterest adversaries seem heartily disposed to join them.

It must, no doubt, be very amusing to this public officer, to be placed between two such fires; and to be bespattered by both parties: it is to be hoped that he regards it as it merits, and that it will not divert him from a full disclosure of every circumstance, that may enable the public to judge correctly of his own conduct and that of others; and aid the constituent authority in the decision of an important constitutional question.

The Friend to Candour has charged the Civil Officer with a *misrepresentation* of facts; or at least his statement is said to be materially variant from that of every member of the council—this is a serious accusation; but it will be recollected, that *a general allegation, unsupported by evidence, is a stronger proof of malevolence than candour.* It is now asked with confidence, has a single fact asserted by the Civil Officer, been yet *publicly* denied, either by the council, or the Friend to Candour? It is believed not. If the alleged variance respects the proposed meeting of Saturday evening, let the letter written by the council, *under the impression made by the recency of the transaction*, be compared with the assertion of a Friend to Candour, that *some of the council are positive that the governor proposed the adjournment himself*; and it will be perceived that those gentlemen, *vary* more as to the fact, from each other, than they do from the governor. The following detail, asserted by that Officer to be correct, to the best of his recollection, may be tedious and is certainly unimportant, except as it tends to elucidate truth: The council had risen without one word being mentioned of a meeting in the evening; the governor was cloaked, and leaving the room, when one of the members observed in his hearing, that as he expected to leave town next morning, he wished a meeting in the evening; the governor returned towards the fire, entered into conversation on the subject, standing, and finally agreed *conditionally* to meet in the evening—the expectation of this member, to leave town next morning—the material circumstance relied on in the letter of the council, and now admitted by the Friend to Candour, as *one* of the motives for the evening session, must satisfactorily prove whence the proposition came—and that the assent of the governor was also *conditional*, must result from his explicit declaration of an intention, to converse with the two members of the legislature then nominated; such conversation could only from its nature be unofficial, and as its object would be doubtful, it was essential. Conscious as he had since publicly declared himself, of a personal attachment to one of those members, and of a disposition favourable to the other, he could not apprehend that they would suspect him of a wish to wound the feelings or lessen the reputation of either; he might have candidly stated his own impressions, how awkward would be their feelings, and how uneasy those of the interested, if an appointment, which must support and protect the important and indispensable right of the state to grant the half toll, against the efforts of the Pennsylvania commissioners, instructed (as they must consider themselves) to deny and defeat that right, should be made of commissioners on the part of Maryland, of whom the majority were, openly and avowedly, as hostile to the half toll, as the Pennsylvanians themselves. Under these circumstances, and as dinner was to intervene, which generally at that season brings on the approach of night, the governor could hardly have expected an evening meeting at all; especially *as there was no precedent of an adjournment of the council to meet in the evening since they had acted together*; but certainly he could have felt no suspicion that so important an appointment would be precipitated; when a delay of six months could produce no inconvenience! If an appointment in the evening was considered as certain, to delay it in the morning was idle and absurd—and under every circumstance yet adduced, what possible *knowledge* could the governor have at the government house, of what was transacting at the state-house, nearly half a mile distant, without the intervention of some supernatural agency? With these reflections it is now submitted to an impartial public to decide, which party has been guilty of misrepresentation, in the instance examined. Questions relative to *frank* conduct, or even the palm of *good breeding* are perhaps immaterial, but those which respect *common decency*, must rest on the evidence which results from the transactions themselves.

Has it been denied that the governor early apprized the council of his construction of the constitution? No! on the contrary it is admitted: but the Friend to Candour states, that they also apprized him of their construction; not only by words but by deeds; for this writer who appears to have had frequent conversations with the council respecting the transactions *even* of the last year, himself states the degree of respect they paid the governor's construction; he tells us that they proceeded, notwithstanding his protest, to ballot for an officer; from this and all balloting, it must be known that the governor is excluded; of what avail then, it is asked, can the governor's concurrent right of nominating be, as it is termed by the council, if he cannot vote? If the person he nominates has little chance of obtaining even a single ballot, where the council nominate and ballot among themselves, the governor if discreet, will not expose himself to mortification; but keep his nomination to himself—and on a ballot, it may be asked, what becomes of that fundamental provision of the constitution, that *the advice* of each counsellor shall, if desired by the governor or a member, be entered on the journal? But this fact has been probably related to introduce the *astonishment* of the council that the governor on the Susquehanna appointment, refused to put the question on any nomination but his own. If the council really so informed the Friend to Candour, they were not serious; they were only amusing themselves with his credulity:—They must have recollected what the journals will prove, that as early as June last, they proceeded to consider him as absent, although present in the chair, and actually determined among themselves, *without his putting the question*, a subject confessedly without the line of their constitutional or legal authority—They changed a legal *order* of the governor, authorised and directed by the militia law of 1793, into their *request* (a term ridiculous among military men) and ordered the clerk to copy the governor's letter verbatim in every other respect, and sign it himself as a circular, to all the lieutenant-colonels and other commandants of militia corps throughout the state; as this instance was not singular, and as they had appointed officers in his absence, as the Friend to Candour states, they could not have been really astonished when the governor refused to act contrary to *his* sense of duty and his oath of office; nor at a loss how to proceed, after such precedents established by themselves.

It is a known fact that soon after the qualification of the present governor, he had occasion to explain himself on an appointment to which he strongly objected, from his personal knowledge of the character; the appointment was ultimately effected, and on the close of the transaction he made a declaration, substantially to the following effect, that although he claimed no right to withhold a commission from a person constitutionally appointed, yet as he considered the appointment of all officers but one, vested expressly by the constitution, under certain restrictions, in himself, he would never sign a commission again for a person appointed by the council, who from his own knowledge he believed to be an improper character; that in every other case he should endeavour to accommodate to their opinion, but that he would not knowingly and against his conscience violate his duty and his oath.—Whether it was from a belief that he would sacredly adhere to this resolution, or from his willingness to do the drudgery, or from a real conformity of opinion and a mutual wish to harmonise, it is certain that the governor was but little exposed to further mortifications on the subject until the appointment of the Susquehanna commissioners.

On that occasion his uniform expressions of attachment to members of the council, and respect for the commissioners nominated by them, ought to have shielded him from the suspicion of any other motive for his conduct, but that of an absolute sense of imperative duty and obligation: that conduct, however, according to the Spectator, has met the disapprobation of republicans, and *he*, as their organ, denounces vengeance against him. His authority is perhaps no better than his facts. As to the message to the senate now for the first time published, the governor must have understood this salvo, the equivocal offspring of consternation and despair; the entire history of these resolutions is prepared and may hereafter be submitted to the public by the Civil Officer; but this will be avoided unless rendered necessary—At present a few of the misrepresentations of this writer will be noticed; in order to settle his character for accuracy. No. 1, he says the resolutions were proposed in the senate by Mr. Johnson, *many years a counsellor, consequently well acquainted with the practice.* The truth is, that Mr. Johnson was but two years a counsellor, out of the twenty-seven nearly elapsed since the constitution was adopted. No. 2, The resolution of the senate was rejected by *every* federal member.—The fact is, that Mr. Solomon Frazier and Mr. Swearingen, both federal members, voted for it. No. 3, Out of 29 republican members, 23 voted for it.—It is certain that excluding Mr. Swearingen and Mr. Frazier, only 21 could vote for it. No. 4, Instead of 29, there were actually but 28 members in the house of that party, and of Mr. Harwood, Mr. Hall, Mr. Carr, Mr. Van-Horn, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Ridgely, who all voted against the resolution, whom does the Spectator, with his plenary authority, mean to exclude and denounce? All this in eight short lines is no bad specimen of the talents of this writer.

It is true the sword can always cut the Gordian knot, and power and precedent are effectual, though coarse refutations of fair as well as *fine-spun argument*; but if the rights of conscience and the sacred obligations imposed by the constitution and the solemn oath of the governor, are to bend before practice; be that practice what it may! as the Spectator contends, it should at least be certain *what that practice is and how it may be ascertained*; turning his back on the constitution and his oath, is he to seek it from former governors or former counsellors? If they communicate at all, and if they do not choose to tell, it might be difficult to compel them; it may happen and it actually does happen that they differ as to the practice; which of them then is to be believed? Perhaps there is no other point in which they all agree but that nothing like the conduct of the present council was ever practised before; all of them, it is believed, admit, that if the council met and the governor was absent, but in town and able to attend, they sent their messenger to inform him that the council was assembled, and requested his presence before they proceeded to business, and that frequently when he was unable to attend from indisposition, they met at his house. The idea, however, is perfectly new, that vague and *oral tradition*, which under the sanction of an oath in a court of justice could not counteract a common record, *may control the constitution of the state.*—Where then is this uniform practice (established and admitted from the adoption of the constitution according to the Spectator) to be found? Is it in the records of the proceedings of the council! Certainly not! During Mr. Johnson's time, who was the first governor after the adoption of the constitution, and when its framers were its officers, his name never appears entered on the journals with the members of the board: The Friend to Candour terms the governor a member of the board, *but the constitution calls him governor, and calls them members of a council to the governor, and not members of the executive council of Maryland.* The constitution expressly vests all executive powers in that governor, to be exercised either with or without the *concurrence*, not the *joint act* of his council: It is true that the constitution, or the sixth section, (from which the controversy between the governor and senate has been drawn to defeat its express and fundamental provisions) among his other functions, constitutes him president of the council when assembled as *governor* members; as this section, to use the

cised, it can only be ſuch; 1ſt, as they may tranſact immediately under the conſtitution, *that is* principally to adviſe and conſent to ſuch executive acts of the governor as require their *concurrence*, for by ſect. 26, their journal ought to ſtate if be or any member requires it, *what they adviſe the governor to do, not their own acts as an executive of Maryland.* If it ſhall appear by thoſe proceedings, that the advice the council gave was wiſe and proper, the governor is reſponſible for all conſequences if he does not purſue it—but if it was unwiſe or if the governor propoſes wiſe meaſures or appointments and the council will not give their conſent, they, or the particular members refuſing, *are rendered by that article responsible to the legislature*; or 2dly, they may tranſact ſuch buſineſs under the conſtitution as by ſome particular laws may require their *concurrence* expreſsly, and not their *joint act* with the governor. See ſect. 83. The ſame ſect. 35, requires him to give a caſting vote when the council are divided, and wiſely, otherwiſe he could not obtain their advice and conſent, and his own judgment would avail nothing, although half the council ſhould agree with him in opinion—his merely being preſident does not alter his powers derived from other parts of the conſtitution, nor authoriſe him to act as *another member of the board*, as the Friend to Candour terms him: The governor of Maryland acted as preſident of the council before the revolution, ſo did and ſo do all the governors of the different ſtates where there are councils, before and ſince our independence; but that does not conſtitute them members of the council. Indeed imagination can hardly conceive a propoſition more abſurd, than that a man ſhould be a member of a council, *to himſelf*, which the council of Maryland by the conſtitution, are to the governor. As the governor may by *abſence* out of the ſtate or at the head of the militia, or may by ſickneſs or other caſuality, be unable to execute the duties of the office; the laſt clauſe of the ſame ſection provides, that in caſe of ſuch abſence the firſt named of the council ſhall preſide, &c. This clauſe and the 34th ſection will be found on examination only to eſtabliſh by conſtitutional proviſion, what was already the law of the land. By the law of 1716, chap. 21, made during the ſickneſs of governor Hart, it was enacted that in all ſuch caſes of abſence of the governor thereafter, the firſt named of the council, and ſo ſucceſſively the next eldeſt ſhould preſide, *and by and with the advice and conſent of council*, execute the duties of governor, &c. In reality theſe ſections and the whole conſtitution left the executive and judiciary departments, in a great meaſure as had been uſed, approved and underſtood before the revolution; but a reference is principally made to the laws exiſting when the conſtitution was formed, as the neceſſary, and perhaps the only legal mode of aſcertaining the true meaning of the terms and proviſions which the convention have uſed: In this view the following obſervation may perhaps prove deciſive of the preſent conſtitutional queſtion; the terms *by and with the advice and conſent* have been uſed perhaps in every *law* paſſed in Maryland from the ſettlement of the colony to the ſitting of the convention; their meaning had been uniform and was deſcriptive of a *concurrent* exerciſe of independent authorities, or powers, but never indicated a *joint act*; it is impoſſible to believe that the convention when they inſerted thoſe technical terms in the conſtitution, intended or expected they would convey any other meaning than what had been ſo long legally eſtabliſhed and underſtood. In each of the three years of governor Johnſon, his appointment, his qualification before the legiſlature and his appearance in council, are entered at large in the proceedings, but his name is entered in no other manner except to note when he was abſent; the whole then muſt be conſidered as his acts unleſs when he is ſtated to be abſent, and it will appear that great part of the buſineſs was actually tranſacted by him, when not a ſingle counſellor was preſent: what was tranſacted in his abſence, was chiefly formal and of a trifling nature, although in the midſt of the preſſure of the war, and when the aſſembly were conſtantly delegating ſpecial powers to the executive, in ſuch manner as circumſtances might require. For ſeveral years under ſucceeding governors, a ſtrict inveſtigation of the writer, has not diſcovered the appointment of any civil officer, during the abſence of the governor; it is true that where five men, acting with one, differ with him about their reſpective powers, if they put it to the vote, they will always out vote him; and it will not be denied that the council have been gradually gaining, and the governor loſing, until the degraded and humiliating ſituation to which the *nominal* chief magiſtrate was reduced, compelled Mr. Henry to retire from office, at the cloſe of his firſt year, *as he informed two of his confidential and very respectable friends in Annapolis*; but the office never reached the ultimatum of inſignificance, until the conſtruction of the preſent council was carried into full operation: under that, unleſs the governor ſhall keep watch at the ſtadt-houſes and may chance to find *precisely* the number of four counſellors aſſembled, he can have nothing to do with the general executive buſineſs of the ſtate, unleſs he volunteers to act as clerk: the extent of this abuſe was foreſeen and conſidered; and influenced by the moſt chaſtiſed judgment he could form of the ſolemn obligations impoſed upon him by the conſtitution and laws, the *preſent governor* had informed ſeveral of his connexions and friends of his determination to retire from office at the cloſe of his firſt year, when a report was ſpread of freſh and deciſive proof being obtained of his want of legal reſidence: it then became a duty to himſelf and perhaps to thoſe who elected him, not to ſhrink from the inquiry. After a re-election, which alone could reſt the truth of the report, to have quitted the office immediately (if to be avoided) would have incurred the imputation of a cenſurable verſatility; and during the recels of the legiſlature, it would be inconvenient and expenſive to the ſtate; as among other extraordinary proviſions of our conſtitution, *on the resignation of the governor*, although the preſident of the council ſhall qualify and act as governor, yet he muſt call the legiſlature within fourteen days thereafter, to elect with the moſt ſolemn formality of a particular oath the perſon beſt qualified in the ſtate to ſupply the place *for the reſt of the year* of this officer, whoſe duty the conſtitution intends ſhould be to do—what? Nothing! as is now contended.

It is well known to every man uſed to our public councils, that a few active partiſans may by traverſing a town during the night ſeeking and miſleading the eaſy, the credulous and unthinking, give the tone of *party*, perhaps by morning to a particular meaſure, and that then the informed and reflecting, finding themſelves in a minority, frequently acquieſce, to avoid the bickerings and denunciations of the violent. The riſing light of political information will ſoon diſpel theſe miſts, that hover over the dawn of our empire, laſt burſting into meridian glory; to a proſpect like this, the eye of the true republican turns with hope and delight, from the antic geſtures and rude violence of *ſelf-created and ſelf-important organs of the public will*; and a benevolent mind will rejoice to ſpread the friendly mantle of oblivion over their folly and extravagance.

*A Civil Officer of Maryland.*

February 28, 1803.

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NEW-YORK, March 8.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability, to one of our ſubſcribers, dated*

MALAGA, December, 1802.

"In conſequence of diſpatches from government to commodore Morris, and which captain M—— appened, he ſails to-morrow for the United States. The Cheſapeake is to follow, and commodore Morris is to ſhift his flag on board the New-York or John Adams, and continues on the ſtation. The Swedes have made a peace with Tripoli, by paying 150,000 dollars. It is alſo ſaid, there are ſeveral cruiſers fitting out at Tripoli, which will be at ſea this winter. Tunis has demanded from the United States a frigate of 36 guns; and it is expected that Morocco will declare war againſt the United States before next ſpring; and if ſo, we ſhall have our hands full, and to uſe the expreſſion of conſul O'Brien, "IT LOOKS RATHER SQUALLY HERE."

Accounts from the Havanna ſtate, that veſſels were about to ſail from thence to take the Spaniſh garriſon from New-Orleans and convey it to St. Auguſtine; and that the former place was to be delivered up to the French, as a frigate, having on board a colonial prefect, and a number of officers, had arrived at New-Orleans to take poſſeſſion of it for France. [*Charleston paper February 25.*]

March 10.

*Late from Gibraltar.*

Laſt evening arrived at this port the ſhip American Hero, captain Maſters, in 38 days from Gibraltar. Captain M. informs us, that on the 28th January, three days previous to his ſailing, information was received there from Cadiz, that all American veſſels had been ordered by the Spaniſh government to depart immediately from Cadiz, and that no more would be permitted to enter. The cauſe of this interdiction was not publicly known. Twelve ſail, which had quitted port in conſequence of this order, were driven aſhore; one of them the ſhip William and Henry, belonging to Mr. William Gray of Salem.

Whilſt captain M. lay at Gibraltar ſeveral very ſevere gales of wind were experienced, in which many outward and inward-bound veſſels were totally loſt, amongſt which we are ſorry to number the fine new ſhip Cora, captain Bourne, (belonging to Meſſrs. Snell, Stagg, and Co. of this city) on her paſſage from Gibraltar to Cadiz; the principal part of her cargo, conſiſting of ſtaves will be preſerved. In the ſame ſtorm the United States frigate Conſtellation, broke one of her anchors, and driſted to ſea. She narrowly eſcaped being driven on ſhore, as ſhe lay in only five fathoms water at the time of the accident.

The frigate Adams was at Gibraltar, watching the motions of the Tripolitan brig, which ſtill continued there.

It was currently reported that five Tripoline corſairs were out on a cruiſe againſt American veſſels, but no account of their ſucceſs had reached Gibraltar.

Prices of proviſions at Gibraltar and up the Straits: Beef 18 dollars, pork 25, flour 9 1-2.

Captain Copeland, of the ſnow Scipio, arrived here yeſterday from Briſtol, ſpoke on the 30th January, in lat. 48, 28, long. 34, 10, three Engliſh Eaſt-Indiamen out 48 days from the Cape of Good Hope, with troops on board, bound home; the Dutch having taken poſſeſſion of the Cape.

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PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

Mr. Monroe, our envoy extraordinary to the French and Spaniſh governments, ſailed from New-York on Sunday laſt, in the ſhip Richmond.

March 11.

Yeſterday arrived the French brig La Ceſt, with diſpatches from Havanna, for the French and Spaniſh miniſters.

Captain Oakford, who arrived yeſterday from Rouen in France, brings diſpatches to our executive from our miniſter in France, who, we are told, is heartily ſick of his ſituation and wiſhes to return.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

On Monday, the preſident of the United States left the city for Monticello.

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BALTIMORE, March 11.

The honourable Timothy Pickering, Eſq. elected a ſenator in the congreſs of the United States, by a concurrent vote of the two houſes of the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

*Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated South-West Point, Feb. 28.*

"We were informed laſt evening by a gentleman of undoubted authority, that the port of New-Orleans is again OPEN to the Americans."

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## *Annapolis, March 17.*

*LIST of ACTS paſſed at ſecond ſeſſion of the ſeventh congreſs.*

No. 1. An act for the relief of Charles Hyde.

2. An act authoriſing the ſale of a piece of land, parcel of the navy-yard belonging to the United States, in Charleſtown, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, to the proprietors of the Salem turnpike road and Cheſſea bridge corporation.

3. An act for the relief of Henry Meſſonnier.

4. An act for the relief of the ſufferers by fire, in the town of Portſmouth.

5. An act to provide for the granting of clearances to ſhips or veſſels owned by citizens of the United States, lying in the river Miſſiſippi ſouth of the ſouthern boundary of the United States; and therein to amend an act, entitled, An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tunnage; and for other purpoſes.

6. An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act fixing the military peace eſtabliſhment of the United States.

7. An act ſupplementary to the act concerning conſuls and vice conſuls, and for the further protection of American ſeamen.

8. An act to provide an additional armament for the protection of the ſeamen and commerce of the United States.

9. An act to prevent the importation of certain perſons into certain ſtates, where by the laws thereof their admiſſion is prohibited.

10. An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

11. An act for continuing in force a law, entitled, An act for eſtabliſhing trading houſes with the Indian tribes.

12. An act for the relief of Moſes White.

13. An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act concerning the regiſtering and recording of ſhips and veſſels of the United States, and to the act, entitled, An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tunnage.

14. An act ſupplementary to the act, entitled, An act providing paſſports for ſhips and veſſels of the United States.

15. An act making an appropriation for the ſupport of the navy of the United States, for the year one thouſand eight hundred and three.

16. An act making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year one thouſand eight hundred and three.

17. An act in addition to the act, entitled, An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

18. An act concerning the ſalt ſprings on the waters of the Wabaſh river.

19. An act concerning the inſurance of buildings, goods and furniture in the county of Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia.

20. An act in addition to, and in modification of the propoſitions contained in the act, entitled, An act to enable the people of the eaſtern diviſion of the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio, to form a conſtitution and ſtate government, and for the admiſſion of ſuch ſtate into the union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purpoſes.

21. An act to make Beaufort and Paſſamaquoddy ports of entry and delivery; to make Eaſton and Taverton, ports of delivery; and to authoriſe the eſtabliſhment of a new collection diſtrict on Lake Ontario.

22. An act more effectually to provide for the organization of the militia of the diſtrict of Columbia.

23. An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors within the diſtrict of Columbia.

24. An act to prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia.

25. An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act to amend the judicial ſyſtem of the United States.

26. An act making appropriations for the military eſtabliſhment of the United States for the year one thouſand eight hundred and three.

27. An act to revive and continue in force an act in addition to an act, entitled, An act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of the United Brethren for propagating the Goſpel among the heathen; and for other purpoſes.

28. An act authoriſing the tranſfer of the duties of ſupervifors to any other office.

29. An act concerning the city of Waſhington.

30. An act for the relief of Joſhua Havey, and others.

31. An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the diſpoſal of the lands of the United States, ſouth of the ſtate of Tenneſſee.

32. An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the ſtate of Ohio

33. An act to alter the time of holding the court of the United States, in Kentucky district.

34. An act to alter the time for the next meeting of congress.

35. An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## *The Trifler*—No. IV.

"*Small things make base men proud.*"
SHAKESPEARE.

HAVING heard several of my fellow citizens complain that my style was too grovelling for the subject, and willing to oblige all, I shall in the present number ascend another step up the ladder of composition.

In the weak characters of creation pride is a foible, or principle, too general and prevalent. The slight and imperfect consideration of this phantasm, the multitude of its votaries being generally the most insignificant insects, impel, at first, a conclusion that it is weakness, that the weak alone possess it; but Nature seems to have placed it as a vigil over some of the more solid and useful component principles of her children; as a temperament to gross familiarity; a counterpoise to loss honour and degraded virtue; as a foil to set off our perfections in example, and its advantage; as a negatively necessary contrary, to keep up an opposition by counteracting seeds and principles in the subastral microcosm; to ventilate the dormancy of genius; to stimulate inaction, and to remind us of our propinquity to the agnate skies; it keeps and promotes by contributive exigency a balance in the virtuous mental republic, where every thing converges to a central point by variety of action in harmonious irregularity; treads upon the subjugate neck of vice, by guarding against contaminated aggressions on chastity; by inconsistence with presumptive liberties, and by throwing a thrilling glare upon baseness and immorality. I am almost led to give this principle another name, pride seems here to blended with sense and discretion. But this Paradisian pride the great and good alone possess.——My theme did not intend at first to embrace the principle, but only the foible, had not the recollection of those animalcule that live under the eclipses of planets, whose Icarian wings, (though soluble before the least ray of light,) can live and sense in the gloom of concealment with lectures on osteology, prompted in me defiance. The writer being very general and extensive on the subject, will felicitate himself that the cap which he is about to cut out in the following sentence, though the most fashionable, will find few who would like to wear it—But here it is—"He that is proud, eats up himself; pride is his own glass, his own trumpet, his own chronicle, and whatever praises itself, but in the deed, devours the deed i' the praise." (*Shakespeare.*)

Here follows a very suitable letter on the subject.

*Mr. Trifler,*

Do but reflect for a moment on pride—behold a dunce mounted on horseback, you will imagine from the hauteur in his visage, the stiffness in his neck, and the loftiness in his deportment, that he was mimicking the gestures of his horse, that he thought himself as active, as handsome, as swift and as strong, and that their mutual proximity had electrically transfused or conducted those qualities through every vein of this modern Centaur. Alas! he is stupid enough to attribute the beauty of the horse to himself. To ride is not so uncommonly honourable, because Porus rode upon an elephant and Saul upon a Jack-Ass, before thy day. Pegasus did not break his neck, neither was he eaten up with pride; yet insignificance, like the frog in the fable, will burst with pride. Turn here and see Monsieur Just-au Corps with his goose wings arched on either side, his hands in his economical pantaloon pockets, (serving for themselves and waistcoat at one lucky hit,) swaggering down the street, thinks himself witty, smart and handsome, because he has on a pliable coat, perhaps he looked at it in his own glass, and fancy that Joseph probably had a far finer broadcloth. You gentlemen of another cast, who have greased your lips over Bacon and Littleton in a lawyer's office, and you whose perseraniums begin to sprout, and move upwards, your brains heated and expanded by poring over Cullen, and replete with materia medica, (or rather the matter of medicine,) in a doctor's shop; and the whole swarm of flies, gnats and caterpillars, that come floating on the southern breeze, think yourselves superior to every body but yourselves, because the certiorari's, fieri facias and scire facias—the Cataplasms, Axillæ and Mamillæ, are the constant themes of your discourse; you proudly stalk in grim majesty, and trumpet your own imaginary perfections to the gazing multitude. This is that mean pride which appears in degenerate minds, produced by small things, one of the inevitable seminal ingredients contained in that vainglorious mortar the head, and kneaded and amalgamated in that clayey production which the Promethean artist completed by stealth. Shall I who have never done one memorable action, (the case of at least half the inhabitants of the Globe, who like cabbages spring up, vegetate and die on the same spot,) shall I who live under a Republican Canopy, where every person who is not palpably vicious and base is upon an equality, think myself of such supereminent tarnished purity, as to fear being tarnished by the touch of any one who is not on an equality in point of pedigree or fortune. O man, thou fantastic reptile! how like the glow-worm, which in the deceitful dark appears brilliant and praiseworthy, but when dragged into the light of investigation, its surreptitious cloak falls off, and discovers but a worm.

PARVULUS.

P.S. Mr. Trifler will be pleased to insert this as advice to the *Infantes* et *Barbati Infantes*, having taken my topics from plays which I suppose the gentry mostly perute.

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Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 31st day of March, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of NICHOLAS JOYCE, deceased, on the north side of Severn river,

ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of horses, hogs, horned cattle, bacon, corn, fodder, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given for all sums above sixteen dollars, with bond or note, on interest, with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN LUSBY, Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate will bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next ensuing, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

March 15, 1803.

## MR. DUPORT

PRESENTS his respects to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and begs leave to inform them, that his SCHOOL will open on Monday the 2d day of May next; those who wish to insert their names previous to the above date will please to apply at Mr. Duport's house.

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Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on a credit of six months for all sums above ten pounds, at the late dwelling of SARAH WELDON, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, on Monday the 4th day of April next,

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of negroes, who are to be sold for a term of years only, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, utensils of husbandry, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, and bonds, with approved security, will be required from purchasers.

HORATIO RIDOUT, Administrator.

March 15, 1803.

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Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 4th of April, at the subscribers house, near Herring creek church,

THE personal property of JOSEPH DEALE, deceased, consisting of one negro woman and a lad, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and the terms ready cash.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

March 15, 1803.

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## FOR SALE,

ABOUT six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, whereon RICHARD GREEN formerly lived; there are on it a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other houses. For terms apply to Richard Ridgely, Esq; at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Herring Bay. Forty barrels of corn may be had with the plantation.

THOMAS TILLARD.

Anne-Arundel county, March 15, 1803.

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## GEORGE CLINGMAN,

FROM BALTIMORE,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that he has moved to this city, and occupies the brick store fronting the Dock, between Mr. Evans's and Mr. Pinkney's, where he has now on hand a great variety of the most elegant and fashionable HATS, which he will sell considerably cheaper than any hitherto offered in this place, and will warrant them to be of superior quality.

N. B. The highest price, in CASH, will be given for all kinds of furrs.

Annapolis, March 15, 1803.

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## Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, who is acquainted with the driving of oxen; he is wanted to drive an ox cart in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. A young man would be preferred, and more especially if unmarried. It is indispensably necessary that he be sober and honest. For such a one cash will be given by the subscriber.

THOMAS SIMPSON.

Annapolis, March 7, 1803.

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THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of AQUILA PIKE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

THOMAS BICKNELL, Executor.

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THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOSEPH DEALE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1803.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

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THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES CADLE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

WILLIAM WALKER, Administrator.

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## LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request; for compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

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ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN GORDON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH SANDS, Executor.

March 15, 1803.

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## ROMULUS,

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and one inch high, rising six years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of four dollars and one quarter the season, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High Flyer, his dam by Roebuck. The season to commence the first of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Casualties and escapes at the risk of the owners of the mares.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, March 17, 1803.

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In CHANCERY, February 28, 1803.

*John Parnham,*
*against*
*Anne Cookery, Margaret Barron, Jesse Barron, and Eleanor his wife, Charles Courts, and William Courts, heirs of Jonathan Burch, deceased.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a mortgage of a tract of land, in Charles county, called MOUNT PLEASANT, executed by Jonathan Burch to the complainant, on the 15th day of February, 1802, for securing the payment to him of £.1026 5. 1, current money, and 23,706 lb. of tobacco; it states, that the said Jonathan has died intestate, and without issue, that the defendants aforesaid are his heirs, and that Jesse Barron, and his wife, and Charles Courts, and William, reside out of this state; it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 18th day of March next, he give notice to the nonresident defendants of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may warn each of them to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 18th day of July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

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THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WELSH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, requires all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

JOHN ROSS, Administrator.

Annapolis, March 1, 1803.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the court of Prince-George's county, at the next April term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, one called WARBURTON MANOR, and the other FRANKLAND, lying in said county, according to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS A. DIGGES.

Warburton, February 18, 1803.

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## NOTICE.

AS it is indispensably necessary that the concerns of the late firm of RIDGELY and EVANS should be brought to an immediate close, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the said firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that longer indulgence cannot be given, but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come forward, without delay, and settle the same, otherwise they may expect, by the 18th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suit brought on the same as next April and May term.

ABSALOM RIDGELY,
JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. Those indebted to said firm on coming forward and paying one half, so as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 23, 1803.

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A FEW QUARTER CASES OF GENUINE

*London Particular Madeira Wine,*

PUT UP FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN RIGGLE.

Annapolis, November 25.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Wednesday the 30th day of March next, all the perſonal property of GEORGE SHIPLEY, ſen. deceaſed, at the white houſe occupied by a certain Peter Ownderff, on the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town.

THE property conſiſts of eight NEGROES, among which are two likely young men, and one woman, and two children with the reſt, alſo cattle, and one horſe, houſehold furniture. The ſale will commence preciſely at 10 o'clock. The terms of ſale CASH.

DUNCAN SHIRLEY, Adminiſtrator.

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Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 28th inſtant, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of JOHN MERCER STEVENS, deceaſed, on the north ſide of Severn,

THE perſonal property of the deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold furniture, a quantity of lumber, a ſtud horſe, a houſe frame and materials, and a ſchooner with her tackle, for the purpoſe of paying the debts due from the deceaſed. Terms of ſale ſix months credit, on bond and intereſt, with approved ſecurity. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is ſold.

DORSEY JACOB, Executor.

March 10, 1803. 2

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In purſuance of a decree of the honourable chancellor will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 24th day of this preſent month, on the premiſes,

ONE hundred and fifty-two acres of land, being part of ALTOGETHER, ſituate on Elk-Ridge, and adjoining Carroll's Manor, being the late reſidence of John Dorſey, ſon of Michael, and at this time occupied by Gaſſaway Watkins; alſo one other tract, contiguous thereto, containing twenty-ſeven acres, called TODDY, which is in woods. Theſe lands abound with lime ſtone, are of good quality, and are ſold as the property of PHILEMON DORSEY, a lunatic. The purchaſer or purchaſers to give bond, with ſecurity, payable to the truſtee, in twelve months, with intereſt.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Truſtee.

At the ſame time will be ſold, on the ſame credit, the perſonal property of ſaid lunatic, conſiſting of a negro man, ſome ſtock, and ſundry houſehold furniture.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

Elk-Ridge, March 1, 1803. 2

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## THEOPHILUS HOLT,

NURSERY and SEEDSMAN,
City of Waſhington,
Has for SALE, a large collection of
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
Conſiſting of the following,

| | |
|---|---|
| EARLY frame peas, | Brocoli, |
| Early Charlton do. | Scotch kale, |
| Dwarf marrowfat do. | Deptford onion, |
| Large marrowfat do. | Large Tripoli do. |
| Dwarf Pruſſian do. | Spaniſh do. |
| Dwarf union do. | Green Turkey cucumber, |
| Dwarf prolific do. | Long prickley do. |
| Large Windſor beans, | Loaf lettuce, |
| Turkey longpod do. | Brown Dutch do. |
| Lima do. | White aſparagus, |
| Saddleſtrap do. | Common do. |
| Dwarf bunch do. | Solid celery, |
| Early York cabbage, | Spinage, |
| Early ſugarloaf do. | Early ſcarlet radiſh, |
| Early Batterſea do. | Spaniſh do. |
| Large Drumhead do. | Turnip do. |
| Green Savoy do. | Early Dutch turnip, |
| Red pickling do. | Early horn carrot, |
| Early cauliflower, | Long orange do. |
| Late cauliflower, | Large parſnip, |
| Red beet, | With many other ſorts. |

Alſo fruit trees, flowering ſhrubs, roots, &c. &c.

February 25, 1803. 2

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THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of CATHARINE STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the third day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

2 JAMES CLEARY, Adminiſtrator.

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THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of ſaid county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of her brother, the late Mr. JOHN BOND, of John, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Eliſha Johnſon, who is hereby authoriſed to ſettle all accounts, at or before the firſt of December next, they may be otherwiſe excluded by law from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1803.

ELIZABETH BOND.

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HAVING made a purchaſe of two NEGROES advertiſed by me in the Maryland Gazette of the 3d inſtant, as runaways, for a valuable conſideration, and they being in my poſſeſſion at my plantation, near Port-Tobacco, when I left the White Marſh, and having been imperiouſly and unjuſtly taken from thence ſoon after, without my leave or knowledge, by Mr. G. B. Bitouzey, a Frenchman, and detained ſince by him from my ſervice; I do hereby forewarn him, or any other perſon, from harbouring or employing them, as I mean to ſupport my claim to them in a legal way, and to put the law in force againſt every ſuch offender.

JOHN ASHTON.

February 25, 1803. 2

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TAKEN up as treſpaſſing ſtrays, two FILLIES, the one a dark bay, about thirteen hands high, three years old, and has one white foot; the other is a pale bay, about the ſame ſize, is ſuppoſed to be four years old, and has a ſmall ſhip, neither of them has any perceivable brand, or other fleſh mark. The owner or owners of the ſaid fillies are requeſted to apply, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

February 26, 1803. 2

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Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of MARGARET BOYD, deceaſed, near Queen-Anne,

ALL the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of a number of valuable negroes, ſtock of all kinds, houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, tobacco, a quantity of good bacon, Indian corn, and fodder, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſers to give bond, with approved ſecurity, with intereſt from the day of ſale, which will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is ſold.

ISAAC LANSDALE, Adminiſtrator and Guardian to the deceaſed's children.

N. B. All perſons having juſt claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are warned to exhibit them, properly authenticated, and paſſed by the orphans court, before the firſt day of October next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. I. L.

Feb'uary 28, 1803. 3X

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By virtue of ſundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready money, on Friday the 1ſt day of April next, at THOMAS ELLIOTT's tavern,

THE following property, to wit: the remains of one thouſand acres of land, called HARRISON's RESERVE, after deducting the purchaſe of Mr. Joſeph Childs, which is about 379 acres; the above land was taken in execution as the property of Samuel Harriſon, jun. one at the ſuit of Joſhua Johnſon, uſe of Thomas Cook, two at the ſuit of Benjamin Harriſon, uſe of Robert Denny, two at the ſuit of Richard and Bennett Darnall, and any execution that may come to hand.

3 HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

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I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in ſaid county, called JOHN and MARY's CHANCE, being a reſurvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JERICHO, in purſuance of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1803. 4X

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WHEREAS my wife ANNE BRAY, has eloped from my bed and board, without any provocation whatſoever; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting from this date.

JOS. BRAY.

February 1ſt, 1803. 3X

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THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of DANIEL WILLIAMSON, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the orphans court, in order to be paſſed, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make payment, to

ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, Adm'x.

January 26, 1803. 3

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## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an olnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 3I

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1ſt, 1802. 1y

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## Mules for Sale.

The ſubſcriber will OFFER for SALE, at Prince-George's county court, to be holden at Upper-Marlborough on the firſt Monday in April next,

A NUMBER of VALUABLE MULES. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe will do well to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a better opportunity of ſupplying themſelves with this uſeful animal may probably not ſhortly happen.

4 WILLIAM MACKEY.

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## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet five or ſix inches high, and has good proportion to her height; ſhe took her child with her which ſhe called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his abſence has taken the name of MURIER JOICE, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe has changed her name again; it is ſuppoſed ſhe is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarter, as ſhe has many kindred there, and has been frequently ſeen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be ſuſpected, as ſhe has been away a conſiderable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almoſt every ſuch place. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, with or without the child, and ſecures her ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

13 JAMES SANDERS.

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COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a ſtout likely negro man, who calls himſelf JACK TURNER, and ſays he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and ſome other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and ſold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he eſcaped laſt fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a ſcar on his left eye-brow. His maſter, if any, is requeſted to take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold agreeably to law for priſon fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

February 21, 1803. 2

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## Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowiſh complexion, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his eſcape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured ſhort jacket and trouſers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very ſtout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a ſhort round blue jacket, and a pair of new tickleburg trouſers, fringed at the bottom. Theſe negroes made their eſcape in the month of May laſt, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been ſeen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepney, by ſeveral perſons in that neighbourhood, not long ſince, and Sam is ſaid to reſort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures them in gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the ſubſcriber.

10 STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

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## Runaway Slaves.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince-George's county, on the third inſtant, the two following negroes; EMANUEL, about forty years of age, a black fellow, five feet five or ſix inches high, ſays he is a blackſmith by trade, and that he belongs to MARIA LUNSFORD, living in Northumberland county, Virginia; his cloathing a blue cloth great coat, blue cloth cloſe coat, a red cloth waiſtcoat, corduroy breeches, yarn ſtockings, an old felt and ſhoes.

MOSES, a yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty-two years of age, has a ſcar on his left cheek, about five feet five or ſix inches high, ſays he belongs to WILLIAM SIMMS, of Lancaſter county, Virginia; his cloathing a green cloth coat, ſwan-down waiſtcoat, blue cloth breeches, yarn ſtockings, felt hat, and coarſe half boots. The owners of the ſaid negroes are requeſted to releaſe them from gaol or they will be ſold as the law directs.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

December 21, 1802. 9X

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ANNAPOLIS:
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